

TWO SPECIES OF APPLE-FEEDING GELECHIDS NEW TO SCIENCE (LEPIDOPTERA)

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ABSTRACT—Two species of apple-feeding gelechiids from New York are described: *Pseudotelphusa incana*, n. sp., and *Filatima epulatrix*, n. sp. In addition, *quercinigracella* (Chambers) and *fuscopunctella* (Chambers) are transferred to *Pseudotelphusa* Janse.

Two species of Gelechiidae are being described to provide names for the work of P. J. Chapman of Geneva, New York. He has been conducting an extensive rearing program of apple insects, particularly Lepidoptera, over several years. The two species described below were encountered during the course of his studies. Illustrations of the maculation and the male and female genitalia are being deferred until the two genera are treated by me in my revision of the Nearctic Gelechiidae.

Pseudotelphusa incana Hodges, n. sp.

A small, gray moth. Head: tongue pale gray; labial palpus pale gray, outer surface of first segment mainly brown, bordered with pale gray, outer surface of second segment with brown at base, middle, and just before apex, inner surface with brown scales ventrally, third segment with brown at base, two-fifths, and four-fifths; scape of antenna pale yellowish gray on ventral surface and anterior margin of dorsal surface, individual segments of shaft half brown, half pale gray; frons, vertex, and occiput pale gray, scales in front and above eye with brown before apices, apices pale gray. Thorax: mainly brown, individual scales pale basally and apically. Forewing: mainly gray, many scales off-white before apices; a dark brown to black dot at base of fold, a pair of dark dots at one-fourth length (dorsal one farther from base than costal one), a pair just before middle, and a very small one at end of cell, dots with a few light orange scales preceding and succeeding the brown scales. Hindwing: gray. Abdomen: dorsal surface pale grayish orange on first two segments, apices of remaining segments pale gray; ventral surface pale yellow. Proleg: mainly brown, scale bases pale gray; apex of coxa pale gray; tibia with a white band at base, another just beyond middle, with some white scales at apex; base and apex of first tarsal segment white, apices of second, fourth, and fifth segments white. Midleg: much as for proleg but with a larger number of pale scales. Hindleg: coxa pale yellowish white; femur mainly yellowish white with some dark scales; tibia medium gray, a pale gray fascia at one-sixth, one-half, and apex, dorsal tuft pale yellowish white, spurs mottled gray and pale gray, apices pale; tarsus brown, base and apex of first segment and apices of remaining segment off-white. Male genitalia: valva very slender, arcuate, apex reaching apex of juxta; aedeagus sublinear, expanded slightly at base, apex tapered to point, ankylosed with juxta; juxta a pair of lobes, fused medially at

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base, becoming distant (as pair of arms of letter "x") apically; vinculum a sclerotized band; tegumen with a heavily sclerotized anterior margin, ventrodistal margin developed to support anal tube (probably basal portion of gnathos); uncus a stout prong, tapering to apex, heavily setose laterally from one-fourth length nearly to apex. Eighth abdominal tergite comprised of three lobes placed almost at 120 degrees with each other, a sclerotized ridge on anterior margin; width of eighth abdominal sternite about four times length, posterior margin cleft almost to one-half length medially, a sinuous, sclerotized ridge on anterior margin for one-half width. Female genitalia: apophyses posteriores slender, more than twice length of apophyses anteriores; eighth abdominal segment with a heavily sclerotized band on anterior margin of sternite, tergite divided medially; ostium bursae near posterior margin of eighth sternite; ductus bursae and corpus bursae very lightly sclerotized; signum single, with four lobes. Alar expanse: 10–12 mm.

Food plant: *Malus sylvestris* Mill. (apple).

Holotype: Male, Adams, New York, issued 1 April 1962, *ex Pyrus*. USNM Type No. 70577.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same locality as for holotype, 1–7 April 1962. 4 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, same locality as for holotype, reared in laboratory from apple, issued 20 March–13 April 1962, 1963, 1964 (RWH slides 4456, 4457). Cornell University, USNM.

Specimens of *incana* vary somewhat in the amount of gray and brown present on various surfaces, but the basic pattern remains much as described above.

Pseudotelphusa incana is very similar to *Pseudotelphusa quercinigracella* (Chambers), **new combination**, and *Pseudotelphusa fuscopunctella* (Chambers), **new combination**, in maculation. *Incana* can readily be recognized by the female having the anterior margin of the eighth sternite a heavily sclerotized band. In the latter two species this heavily sclerotized band is interrupted medially.

Filatima epulatrix Hodges, n. sp.

A small, brown and yellow-brown moth. Head: yellowish white, almost white; outer surface of first and second segments of labial palpus with scattered gray scales, third segment with numerous dark scales, more numerous distally; antenna mainly gray-brown, ventral surface yellowish white, apex of scape pale, shaft mottled with yellowish white; scales immediately in front of eye dark gray, scales behind eye dark brown, scales above eye tipped with pale yellowish gray. Thorax: scales pale yellowish white, many tipped with grayish orange; apex of mesothorax dark brown. Forewing: streaked with pale yellowish white, brownish orange, and dark gray (with purple reflections at some angles of light incidence); anterior half paler than dorsal half, latter mainly dark gray overlaid with metallic purple; cilia mainly yellowish white, many scales tipped with dark gray-brown. Hindwing: mainly pale gray, veins darker gray, cilia pale yellowish gray. Foreleg: coxa and femur mainly dark gray-brown, apices yellowish white; tibia gray-brown, a light gray fascia at one-half length, apex off-white; tarsus dark gray, almost black, apex of first segment off-white, apex of second and fifth segments with pale scales. Midleg: coxa and femur mottled pale yellowish white and dark gray, apices pale; tibia mainly off-white, tufted at three-fifths length and apex; tarsus almost black,

base and apex of first segment off-white, apices of second and fifth segments with yellowish white scales. Hindleg: coxa and femur mottled dark gray and off-white, apices pale; tibia with a dorsal tuft, dorsal half of segment, apex and middle, and tuft off-white, spurs and ventral half of segment dark gray; tarsus dark gray, base and apex of first segment off-white, apices of remaining segments with yellowish white scales. Abdomen: yellowish white and pale yellow dorsally, streaked with dark gray ventrolaterally. Male genitalia: valvae asymmetrical, left valva with posteriorly directed projection from end of medial extension to aedeagus; saccal region of vinculum slightly twisted to left; gnathos upturned at apex, two or three pointed projections from posterior surface; caudal margin of uncus very gradually produced; heavily sclerotized lateral margin of aedeagus with a pointed projection just before one-half length, heavily sclerotized, free margin with a pointed projection at middle and just before apex. Female genitalia: connection between seventh and eighth abdominal segments heavily sclerotized laterally, forming a pair of broad pouches; ductus bursae broad, heavily sclerotized with numerous spicules, corpus bursae lightly sclerotized, spiculate; a single signum; apophyses posteriores about three times length of apophyses anteriores; caudal margin of eighth sternite incurved medially, a small scoop-shaped sclerite at middle. Alar expanse: 15.5–17.5 mm.

Food plant: *Malus sylvestris* Mill. (apple).

Holotype: Male, Potsdam, N.Y., apple, 63-319-9-325-318, X-lab. 4-10-1964 (RWH slide 4473). USNM Type No. 70576.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality as for holotype, issued 5-10 April 1964 (RWH slides 4454, 4455, 4472). 3 ♀♀, Geneva, N.Y., apple, issued 10, 11 April 1965. 2 ♀♀, Salmon River Area, N.Y., apple, 62-394, X-lab. 3-19, 20-1963 (RWH slides 4474, 4767). Cornell University, USNM.

Filatima epulatrix lies in a complex of four species, *F. pseudacaciella* (Chambers), *F. biminimaculella* (Chambers), *epulatrix*, and a new species from several eastern localities. Specimens reared from apple are very likely to be *epulatrix*. Males can be recognized by having a medial spine developed on the left valva on an extension to the aedeagus. In the female the apophyses anteriores usually being shorter than the ductus bursae and the caudal margin of the eighth sternite being incurved anteriorly will separate specimens from *pseudacaciella*.

ORIOLELLA, A NEW NAME FOR ORIOLEA

(ACARINA: TYDEIDAE)

Oriolella is proposed as a new name for *Oriola* Baker, 1968 (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 61(4):968), which is preoccupied by *Oriola* Giebel, 1875 (Aves).—EDWARD W. BAKER, *Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agr. Res. Ser., USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250*.